

Bedford



Inquirer.

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FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

READ IN CONGRESS TUESDAY, DE-
CEMBER 3d, 1861.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of
Representatives:

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests.

You will not be surprised to learn, that in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union.

A nation which endures factions domestic division is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure sooner or later to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate, and injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations, in this case, discarding all moral, social and treaty obligations, would set solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce including especially the acquisition of cotton, these nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction, than through the preservation of the Union.

If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it. The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations is hostility against us, as already intimated, to the embarrassment of commerce. These nations, however, not improbable saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort for division produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promised more extensive and reliable peace and a more extensive and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments. It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign States, because whatever might be their wishes, or dispositions, the integrity of our country and the stability of our government mainly depend not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

The correspondence itself with the usual reservations is herewith submitted. I venture to hope it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality towards foreign powers averting causes of irritation and with firmness maintaining our own rights and honor. Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in every other State, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defenses on every side.

While under this general recommendation provision for defending our sea coast line occurs to the mind.

I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, all at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defense and preservation.

I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War expressed in his report upon the same general subject. I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad. I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such road as speedily as possible. Kentucky, no doubt, will co-operate and through her Legislature, make the most judicious selection of a line. The Northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line can readily be determined. Kentucky and the General Government co-operating the work can be completed in a very short time and, when done it will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also a valuable permanent improvement, with its cost, in all the future.

Some treaties designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated, and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a desirable melioration of the rigor of a maritime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of temporary and accidental occurrence. I invite your attention to the correspondence

between Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, accredited to this Government, and the Secretary of State relative to the detention of the British ship *Pethshire*, in June last, by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit to belligerent act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an apology be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the Commissioners under the act of the 2d of March, 1859.

If, however, it should not be advisable to carry that recommendation into effect I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principle of the proceeds of the surplus referred to in good securities with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that empire.

By the act of the 5th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the Commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against and capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single only. For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce in the Eastern sea, especially it seems to me that it would be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may make of United States vessels and their cargoes, and the Consular Courts now established by law in Eastern countries to adjudicate the cases, in the event that this should be objected to by the local authorities. If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti, I am unable to discover it.

Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approval of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a charged, affairs near each of these States; it does not admit of a doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

The operations of the treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment, have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government, the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the national loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith and zeal, for their country's deliverance from the present peril have induced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations upon us to economy in disbursement and energy in action.

The revenues from all sources, including loans for the financial year, ending on the 30th of June, 1861 was \$86,835,900.27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were \$84,573,834.47, leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the first of July, of \$2,262,065.80. For the first quarter of the financial year, ending on the 30th of September, 1861, the receipts from all sources including the balance of the 1st of July, were \$102,632,509.27, and the expenses \$98,238,733.09, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861 of \$4,292,766.18.

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year 1861, together with his views of ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall bless the land.

I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army and for recommendations, having in view an increase of its efficiency and the well being of the various branches of the service entrusted to his care. It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people has proved equal to the occasion and that the number of troops rendered gratifyingly exceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field.

I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which make allusion to the creditable degree of discipline already attained by our troops and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire army.

The recommendation of the Secretary for an organization of the militia upon a uniform basis is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Congress.

The large addition to the regular army in connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number of its officers gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of Cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy.

By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide Chaplains for hospitals occupied by volunteers. This subject was brought to my notice, and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed has been delivered to each of the persons and at the dates, respectfully named, and stated in a schedule con-

taining also the form of the letter (letter marked A), and herewith transmitted.

The gentlemen I understood entered upon the duties designated at the time respectfully stated in the schedule, and have labored faithfully there ever since. I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rates as Chaplains in the army, further suggesting that general provision be made for Chaplains to serve at Hospitals as well as with regiments.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy by which have characterized its administration and the results of the measures to increase its efficiency and power.

Such have been the additions by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a Navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced. Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag, have been put afloat and performed deeds which have increased our Naval renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for a more perfect organization of the Navy, by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the Department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the Navy.

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court; two by the decease of Justices Daniels and McLean, and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far borne making nominations to fill these vacancies for reasons which I now state: Two of the outgoing Judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt, so that if their successors were appointed in the same localities, they could not now serve upon their circuit, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve, even here, upon the Supreme bench. I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments Northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South, on return of peace although I may remark that to transfer to the North one which has hitherto been in the South, would not, with reference to territory and population, be unjust.

During the long and brilliant judicial career of Judge McLean, his circuit grew into an empire altogether too large for any one Judge to give the courts therein more than a nominal attendance, rising in population from 1,470,018 in 1830, to 6,151,405 in 1860. Besides this, the country generally has not grown our present judicial system. If uniformity was at all intended, the system requires that all the States shall be accommodated with Circuit courts attended by Supreme Judges, while in fact, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon have never had any such Courts.

Nor can this well be remedied, without a change of the system, because the adding of Judges to the Supreme Court, enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country with Circuit Courts, would create a court altogether too numerous for a judicial body of any sort. And the evil, if it be one, will increase as new States come into the Union. Circuit Courts are useful, or they are not useful. If useful, no State should be denied them. If not useful, no State should have them. Let them be provided for all, or abolished to all.

Three modifications occur to me, either of which I think would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event. Then first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent Circuit Judges be provided for all the rest; or, secondly, let the Supreme Judges be relieved from Circuit Judges provided for all the Circuit Courts; or, thirdly, disperse with the Circuit Courts altogether leaving the Judicial functions wholly to the District Court and an independent Supreme Court.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the Statute Laws, with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them. Since the organization of Government, Congress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand closely printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes.

Many of these acts have been drawn in haste and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves, or in conflict with each other; or at least so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed person to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is. It seems to me very important that the statute laws should be as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may consist, with the fullness and precision of the Legislature and the perspicuity of its language. Thus, well done, would, I think greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people by placing them, in a more acceptable and intelligible form, the laws which so deeply concern their interests and their duties. I am informed by some whose opinion I respect, that all the acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and rewritten, so as to be embraced in one volume, or, at most, in two volumes, of ordinary and commercial size, and I respectfully

recommend to Congress to consider on the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed.

One of the unavoidable consequences of the insurrection is the entire suspension, in many places, of all the ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers and the forms of existing law. This is the case in whole, or in part, in the insurgent States, and as our armies advance and take possession of parts of those States, it becomes more apparent.

There are no courts or officers to which the citizens of other States may apply for the enforcement of their lawful claims against the citizens of the insurgent States, and their vast amount of debt, constituting such claims, some have estimated as two hundred millions of dollars due, the large part from insurgents in open rebellion, to loyal citizens who are even now making great sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Government.

Under these circumstances I have been urgently solicited to establish by military power Courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it, not because I had any doubt that the end proposed, the collection of the debts was just and right in itself, but because I was unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity, in the unusual exercise of power. But the powers of Congress, I suppose are equal to the summons occasion, and I therefore refer the whole matter to Congress with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent States, and territories as may be under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms. This, however, not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-established in peace. It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the Government, especially in view of their increased number by reason of the war.

It is as much the duty of Government to render prompt justice against itself in favor of citizens, as it is to administer the same between private individuals—the investigation and adjudication of claims in their hands belong to the judicial department. Besides it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come with great national questions. It was intended by the organization of the Court of Claims, mainly to remove this branch of the business from the halls of Congress. But while the Court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it falls in a great degree to effect the object of its creation for want of power to make its judgments final. Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say the danger, of this subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the Court reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the Supreme Court—with such other provisions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

I ask attention to the report of the Postmaster General, the following being a summary statement of that Department:—The revenue from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of \$700,000 for the transportation of free mail matter, \$9,049,296.40, being about two per cent. less than the revenue.

For 1860, the expenditures were \$43,606,750.11, showing a decrease of more than eight per cent., as compared with those of the present year, and leaving an excess of expenditures over the revenue for the last fiscal year, of \$4,567,462.71. The gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1863 is estimated at an increase of four per cent. upon that of 1861, making \$8,683,000, to which should be added the earnings of the Department in carrying free matter, viz: \$700,000, making \$9,383,000. The total expenditures for 1863, are estimated at \$12,520,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$3,145,000 to be supplied from the Treasury, in addition to the permanent appropriation.

The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this district across the Potomac river at the time of establishing the Capitol here was eminently wise, and consequently that the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies within the State of Virginia was unwise and dangerous. I submit for your consideration the expediency of regaining that part of the district, and the restoration of the original boundaries thereof, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior with the accompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the public service (P 2 and 3) pertaining to that Department. The depressing influence of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Offices.

The cash receipts from the sales of the public lands during the past year have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about \$200,000. The sales have been entirely suspended in the southern States, while the interruption to the business of the country and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military service, have obstructed settlements in the new States and Territories of the Northwest.

The receipts of the Patent Office have declined in nine months about \$100,000, rendered in a large deduction of the force employed necessary to make it self-sustaining.

The demands upon the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions, based

upon the casualties of the existing war, have already been made. There is reason to believe that many who are now upon the pension roll and in receipt of the bounty of the Government, are in the ranks of the insurgent army, giving them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed a suspension of the payment of pensions of such persons upon proof of their disloyalty.

I recommend, that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension roll.

The relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the Southern Superintendency, and in that of New Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas is in the possession of insurgents from Texas and Arkansas.

The agents of the United States Government appointed since the 4th of March for this superintendency, have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in the office before that time, have espoused the insurrectionary cause, and assume to exercise the powers of agents by virtue of commissions from the insurrectionists.

It has been stated in the public press that a portion of these Indians have been organized as a military force, and are attached to the army of the insurgents. Although the Government has no official information upon this subject, letters have been written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by several prominent chiefs, giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States and expressing a wish for the presence of Federal troops to protect them. It is believed that upon the re-possession of the country, by the Federal forces, the Indians will readily cease all hostile demonstrations and resume their former relations to the Government.

Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a Department or a bureau, but a clerkship only assigned to it in the Government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as not to have demanded and exacted more from the Government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given voluntarily with general advantage.

Annual reports exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce and manufactures, would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make no suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an Agricultural and Statistical Bureau might profitably be organized.

The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, has been confined to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of gratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic, have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels being fitted out for the slave trade have been seized and condemned. Two mates of vessels engaged in equipping a slave, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment; and one captain taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been convicted of the highest grade of offence under our laws, the punishment of which is death.

The Territories of Colorado, Dakota, and Nevada, created by the last Congress, have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially gratifying, when it is considered that the haven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there. The abundant native resources of these territories, with the security and protection offered by an organized Government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration, when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels.

I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the Territory.

So far the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defenses to the enlightened and generous care of Congress.

I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia. The insurrections has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and as they have no representative in Congress, should not overlook their just claims upon the Government.

At your late session a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be held at London in the year 1862.

I regret to say, I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject—a subject at once so interesting in itself, and so extensively and intimately connected with the material prosperity of the world. Through the Secretary of State and of the Interior, a plan or system has been devised and partly matured, and which will be laid before you.

Under and by virtue of the Act of Congress, entitled An Act to Confiscate Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes, approved August 6th, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain persons have become forfeited, and numbers of the latter thus liberated are already dependent on the United States, and are provided for in some way. Besides this it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal.

In such case I recommend that Congress pro-

vide for accepting such persons from such States according to some mode of valuation in lieu *pro tanto* of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed upon with such States respectively, that such persons on such acceptances by the General Government be at once deemed free, and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes (or the one first mentioned if the other shall not be brought into existence,) at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider too whether the free colored people already in the United States, could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization.

To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of the Constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency.

If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds, than on providing room for population.

On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of money, with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity, without which this Government itself cannot be perpetuated if the war continues.

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle.—I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance, to the more deliberate action of the Legislature.

In the exercise of my best discretion I have adhered to the blockade or the ports held by the insurgents, instead of putting in force by proclamation the law of Congress enacted at the late session for closing these ports. So also, the obligations of prudence as well the obligations of law, instead of transcending I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered.

The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed.—We shall not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measure, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

The inaugural address at the beginning of the Administration and the message to Congress at the late special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung.

Nothing more occurs to add or subtract to or from the principles of general purposes stated and expressed in that document. The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peaceably expired at the assault upon Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable.

What was painfully uncertain then, is much better defined and more distinct now, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from North of Mason and Dixon's line, and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehension on that point. This, however, was soon settled definitely and on the right side.

South of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first. Maryland was made to seem against the Union. Our soldiers were assaulted, bridges were burned, and railroads torn up within her limits, and we were many days, at one time, without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the Capital.

Now her bridges and railroads are prepared and open to the Government. She already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people at a regular election have sustained the Union by a large majority, and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate on any question.

Kentucky too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly, and, I think, unobscurely, ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and I believe cannot again be overrun by the insurrectionists.—These three States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than forty thousand in the field, for the Union while of their citizens, certainly not more than a third of that number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country.

An insurgent force of about fifteen hundred for months dominating the narrow peninsula region of the counties of Accomac and Northampton, and known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance to and accepted the protection of the old flag. This leaves no armed insurrection north of the Potomac or east of the Chesapeake.

Also we have obtained a footing at each of

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the isolated points on the southern coast of Matanzas, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island, and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union, in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily southward.

Since your last adjournment, Lieutenant General Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merit. Yet, on calling to mind how faithfully, ably, and bravely he has served the country from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and thenceforward continually, I cannot but think we are still his debtors. I submit, therefore, for your consideration, what further mark of recognition is due to him, and to ourselves, as a grateful people.

With the retirement of General Scott, came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a General in Chief of the army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council or country was there, so far as I know any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring Chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General McClellan for the position, and in this the nation decreed to give a unanimous concurrence.

The designation of General McClellan is therefore in a considerable degree, the selection of the country, as well as the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hope that there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus, by fair implication, promised, and without which he cannot, with so full efficiency, serve the country. It has been said that one bad general is better than two good ones, and the saying is true, if taken to mean no more than that our army is better directed by a single mind, though inferior, than by two superior ones at variance and cross purposes with each other. And the same is true in all joint observations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view and can differ only as to the choice of means.

In a storm at sea, no one can wish the ship to sink, and yet, not infrequently, all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control. It continues to develop that the insurance is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principles of popular government—the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents.

In these documents we find the abridgment of the existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the Legislature, boldly advocated, with labored arguments, to prove that large control of the people in Government is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people.

In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions. But there is one point with its consequences, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with not above labor, in the structure of the Government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital that nobody labors unless somebody else, owing capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. This resumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or by them and drive them to it without their consent.

Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed, that whoever is once a hired laborer, is fixed in that condition for life. Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed.

Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is and probably always will be a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within that relation.

A few men own capital, and that few would labor themselves, and with their capital hire, or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class, neither work for others or have others work for them.

In most of the Southern States a majority of the whole people, of all colors, are neither slaves nor masters, while in the Northern, a large majority are neither hirers nor hired. Men with their families, wives, sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other.

It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons manage their own labor with their capital—that is, they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire others to labor for them: but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this class.

Again, as has already been said, there is not of necessity any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers.

The prudent penniless beginner in the world, labors for wages a while, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him.

This is the just, and generous, and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequently energy and progress and improvement of condition to all. No man living is more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty.

None less inclined to take or touch ought which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking of our national census to the last one, seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been greater.

We thus have at one view what the popular principle applied to Government through the machinery of the States and the Union has produced in a given time, and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future.

There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fifty millions. The struggle of to day is not altogether for to day; it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WASHINGTON, Dec 3, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.
Friday Morning, Dec. 13, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the press, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on reasonable terms.

The Bedford Inquirer Printing Office is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphan's court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of new type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business. Apply immediately or before the first of January, next. Nov. 22, 1861.

President's Message.

We, this week, lay before our readers the first Annual Message of President Lincoln. The message has the merit of brevity, and consequently will be read by nearly every one. It is plainly but ably written, conservative and statesman-like, and meets with general favor.

The President states that "The Union must be preserved and hence all indispensable means must be employed." As time passes and the wicked rebellion progresses, "indispensable means" may be employed, that are not now proposed generally by the people of the loyal States. Let us hope and pray that the rebellion may be crushed speedily, and that the first great cause of the rebellion may be placed in such a position that it may never spring another civil war upon the people of this once great, free, united and happy people. On our foreign policy the message leaves no doubt of the course to be pursued by the administration. The honor and dignity of the nation will be maintained. The President advocates a reconstruction of the Supreme Court. In this we think he is eminently right as that Court was constructed to meet the wants of a few millions of people. Many of the Districts are entirely too large, and a single Judge is not able to attend to the whole duties of his district. The message is short, and consequently a further notice from us unnecessary.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the January number of Godey's Lady's Book. Godey commences the new year with one of the best numbers ever issued. The fashion plates are not surpassed in the country, and all ladies ought to have it on this account alone, if on no other. The steel plates, are superb, and the reading matter excellent. Send for this Magazine.

Terms, one copy one year, \$3; two copies, \$5; three copies, \$6; four copies, \$7. To clubs of five, \$10, and an extra copy to the person sending the club; club of eight, \$15, and an extra copy; clubs of eleven, \$20, and an extra copy.

SOME PORK.—Mr. William Cook killed three hogs, the other day, the heaviest weighing 580 lbs., one 400, and the other 368 lbs.; Mr. John Nelson, a few weeks ago killed one weighing 562 lbs., and two, each weighing 455 lbs.; J. J. Cessna, Esq., one weighing 422 lbs.; L. Mengel, one 418 lbs.; Dr. Harry, one 410 lbs.; and Maj. Rupp, one 410 lbs.—Quite a number other large hogs were slaughtered in town, but we have not heard what they weighed.

WOOD.—If some of our subscribers who have promised us wood, would pay us the money we could buy the article—as it is, we get neither the money nor the wood. While on this subject, we will state, that we want grain, flour and potatoes. Subscribers who owe us need not be ashamed to pay us in these articles. Our workmen and our family will eat, and we must have these necessities. So bring them along.

A Court Martial for the trial of Dr. Finley, the Surgeon General of the Army, against whom charges have been preferred by Dr. Tripler, met on Tuesday at Washington.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Hale's resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Supreme Court, was amended by a substitute referring to the Committee named all portions of the President's Message relating to the judiciary.

An Appeal to the Ladies of Bedford County.

Having been called upon by the United States Sanitary Commission at Washington, (by a circular addressed to the Loyal Women of America,) asking contributions for the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded Soldiers and Sailors in the Army and Navy, and being desirous of evincing their sympathy, and responding to the call of the Commission, they have appointed a Committee to wait upon the members and their lady friends, asking them to encourage their undertaking, and help to relieve the sufferings of the sick and wounded, by contributing whatever they can, whether in money, quilts, blankets, undershirts, drawers, woolen socks, slippers, jellies, preserves, farina, dried fruits, can fruits, illustrated newspapers, books, and such other articles as may be useful in such cases. Donations of any kind will be received at the Court House, in charge of S. H. Tate. We hope the Ladies of the county will send to this place. The matter is worthy the attention of the charitable and patriotic.

CAMP HAMILTON.

DEAR SIR:—After spending the morning in listening to the heavy cannonading that has been going on, I thought I would drop you a line. There has been a fight between here and Newport News. I will give you the reports just as we have them in our Camp. It is said that our boys have captured a Rebel vessel with nine hundred rebel cavalry, and the fixings that belong to a Regiment. Our loss is said to be forty killed—wounded not reported. The vessel was trying to run the blockade, and was stopped by our troops, and the firing commenced, and you had better believe there was some big thunder for about two hours. It commenced at six and lasted until eight o'clock. It seemed as if the earth shook to its centre. The firing seemed to be heavy on both sides. It caused some excitement in our Camp. You folks at home think perhaps that kind of noise would be calculated to horrify those that are daily expecting to be called on to face the enemy, but I must confess it has quite a different effect. All our boys seemed to be anxious that a messenger would come to call us out to assist. Every eye seemed to flash with anxiety, and every heart beat eager for the contest, as discharge after discharge of cannon was heard. There seems to be something in the life of a soldier that entirely rids him of that fear which is natural to men at home. The vessel is called the Yorktown, a large Rebel vessel. Our men have been doing some firing at Sewell's Point, since you last heard from me. They have burned a vessel that was so close to us that we could see the smoke as we stood in camp. There does appear to be an ardent desire among the men to be put into an engagement. If the men at the helm, did not use more caution than a majority of the soldiers would, if they had the command, our armies would soon be out up by the rebels. But it is well it is as it is. There has been a great many rebels and rebel spies brought into the Port. One big nigger spy, dressed in the same uniform that we are, was caught inside of our lines, but it will be some time before he will report to Jeff Davis. They are yet out on the Rip Rap, and that is a hard place to get away from. It is a place built out in the Bay, (out of stone,) and is right under the guns of the Port. It is strongly guarded, besides the Blockading Fleet is playing around there all the time.

As to our destination it would be hard to tell you anything certain, but it is rumored that we are to go to Santa Rosa Island in Florida. This does not seem to meet the approbation of all, as we might expect to be lost by sickness, and we would much rather die at the point of the bayonet. But it is not likely that our Government will send us northern men into that climate. The health of our men has not been very good as most of them had taken bad colds in "Camp Curran." Captain Filler's Company seems to suffer most.—We sent home dead, a young man from Dry Ridge last week—young Hyde, that never should have been brought to this Camp. The weather has been mild since we are here, this day is rather cold, and it is very cold at night. Oysters are abundant here, we can gather as many as we want to eat. The whole country is as level as Christ. Nowgle's bottom land, and looks just like that.

It is Tuesday morning. Last night was very cold, and snow and hail fell all night.—We are bad off for gloves. Our Suttler is a scoundrel—he sells cotton gloves at forty cents, that are not worth twenty, his tobacco is rotten, and sells it for two pence. If he does not do better we are determined to haul down his shanty. We get salt meat, crackers, coffee, sugar, potatoes, &c. It is hard to get papers here. Write and let us hear how things are at home. Give my respects to John Haver, and all that may enquire after me. I have promised to write to so many, that I find it is impossible to comply with my promises.—If you think worth while you may hand this to Mr. Over, to publish in his paper, and it may seem as a letter to some who are expecting to hear from me. No more at present but remain.

Respectfully Yours,
HENRY BRIDGENTHAL.
To G. H. SPANG, Bedford.
P. S. Direct your letters to me at Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, Va., 55th Regt. P. V.

Programme of the Bedford County Teachers Association.

The Annual meeting of the Bedford County Teachers Association will convene at Bedford, on Monday, December 23d, 1861, at 14 o'clock, P. M., to continue in session till Saturday noon. Lectures will be delivered by the following persons on the subject opposite their respective names.

Prof. J. W. Dickerson, —Theory and Practice of Teaching.
George Sigafos, Co. Supt., —Responsibilities of Teachers.
John Palmer, —Science, its Influence on the History of the World.
J. C. Clarkson, —Common Schools.
Prof. C. H. Gere, —The Coming Educator and his Work.
S. H. Tate, —
H. W. Fisher, —

Essays will be read by the following persons: D. M. Wonders, E. F. Kerr, J. U. Geyer, J. Kinel, J. E. Satterfield, E. F. Barnett, J. B. Cessna, W. Sparks, C. P. Calhoun, Chas. Long, Uriah Blackburn, J. A. De Forest, S. Geisler, Misses S. E. Goidler, Misses S. E. Montgomery, L. C. Arnold, L. P. Blackburn, Mollie Tobias, S. E. Younk, H. Evans, M. E. Allison and M. A. Williams.

The following questions have been suggested as proper ones for discussion during the sessions of the Association:—
The best methods of conducting Teachers' Institutes.
Ought corporal punishment to be prohibited in the Common Schools, by law?
Ought the teacher to be responsible for the conduct of pupils on their way to and from school?
What degree of scholarship should entitle the teacher to a Professional Certificate?
Are school exhibitions, as now conducted in this County, beneficial?
How can a uniform and reliable standard of professional attainment be secured throughout the States?
Does the teacher exert a greater influence in forming the character of his pupils than the parent?
Should the right of suffrage be granted to persons unable to read or write?
Should the parent be compelled by law to educate his children?
Teachers from all sections of the county are earnestly requested to be present. As the School Department has instructed County Superintendents to make it incumbent upon all applicants for first class certificates, to attend teachers' institutes, interest alone should demand their presence. But duty, and the interests of their profession require of them, that they attend this important gathering of teachers. Let this be the best Institute ever held in Bedford county; and we know that we have the material to make it such. Let none remain at home.

Arrangements will be made, as heretofore, for the entertainment of teachers while attending the Institute.

J. GILBERT FISHER,
Chairman Business Committee.
The whole country awaits with painful anxiety the receipt of further advice from the devoted band who have struck so telling a blow for the Union in East Tennessee. Our advances of their victory at Morristown reach us wholly through rebel channels, and so are certainly not exaggerated, yet they represent the Union triumph as unqualified. This is the very first muster of Union men in a Slave State at a distance from the Free States which forbids all hope of support. East Tennessee, however, is essentially a Free-Labor region, as much so as Western Maryland or North-Western Virginia. Her citizens have steadily given large majorities for the Union at every election.—They owe back their votes by their arms, and do it right nobly. What they must have suffered to goad them to this desperate rising, can only be guessed; but that women have been whipped and men hung there for loving the Union, is beyond dispute.

But for that most deplorable retreat of Gen. Schoepf from the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, the annihilation of Zollicoffer's rebel army and the freeing of East Tennessee from all vestige of rebel domination would now be assured, cutting off the rebels in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas from all but the most circuitous communication with those in Virginia. As it is, we fear that Floyd, Zollicoffer, and "King Harris" will rapidly concentrate forces from all quarters upon Knoxville, and that this first effective rising in the South against a monstrous despotism will be speedily suppressed. But it will not be possible to kill all the loyal East Tennesseans; and from every one whom the traitors shall butcher ten will be maddened into repeating the bold enterprise of Brownlow on the very first promise of success.

It seems a very, very sad case that such gallant champions of the Union cause as these East Tennesseans must be sacrificed for want of support, and that, while Secretary Cameron tells us we have Six Hundred and Sixty Thousand men enlisted to fight for the Union—a force which is costing at least Two Millions of Dollars per day—we are not yet ready to advance upon the rebels somewhere, so as to offset the ground we have been losing in Missouri ever since Gen. Fremont was superseded. But let our military leaders take their time. Better stand still than advance to be defeated. We only insist that they shall not—like their predecessors last July—beast before a battle of having defied popular clamor and refuse to move till they were ready to do so with every assurance of victory; and then, having been defeated through their own gross mismanagement, assert that they were pushed on by unmitigated impatience and pressure. This time, let them bear in mind Davy Crockett's maxim—"Be sure you're right—then go ahead!"

—N. Y. Tribune.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NOV. 30, 1861.
In order to the security and proper disposition of the productions of the soil and of all other property found within the limits of States declared to be in insurrection against the United States, and now occupied or hereafter to be occupied by the troops and authorities of the Union following regulations are established:—
There shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, agents to reside at such ports or places as are or may be occupied by the forces of the United States, whose duties shall be to secure and prepare for market the cotton and such other products and property as may be found or brought within the lines of the army or under the control of the Federal authorities.

To enable such agents to fulfill duties devolved upon them, the military and naval authorities, under proper instructions, will render such military protection and aid as may be required to carry out the intentions of this Department.

Persons held to service for life under State laws may be found within such limits, may be employed by the agent, who will prepare lists embracing the names, sex, and condition of such persons, and, as near as may be, their respective ages, together with the name of any person claiming their services; which lists shall be in triplicate, one for the military commandant, one for the files of the agent, and one to be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The persons so listed will be organized for systematic labor in securing and preparing for market the cotton, rice, and other products found within the territory brought under Federal control. Pay rolls will be prepared, and a strict account of the labor daily performed by each person entered thereon, for which a proper compensation shall be allowed and paid to the laborers. The amount of such compensation will be fixed, in proportion to the service rendered, by the agent and approved by the military commandant and by the Secretary of the Treasury.

An inventory of all horses, mules, and other stock, vehicles of transportation, and other property, will be carefully made and a copy transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by such agent.

A record of all products taken possession of will be made, and those of each plantation kept distinct. When prepared for shipment, the packages from the several plantations will be plainly marked and numbered, so as to be easily distinguished.

An account of all provisions of whatsoever character found on each plantation will be taken, and such provisions will be used, so far as may be necessary, for the sustenance of the laborers thereon. Any deficiencies of subsistence will be supplied by the United States commissary, upon the requisition of the agent, to whom they will be charged, and for which he will account.

The cotton and other articles, when prepared for market, by the returning Government transports; and all shipments shall be consigned to the designated agent at New York, unless otherwise specially directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A carefully detailed account will be kept by the agent of all supplies furnished by the Government and of all expenditures made. Each agent will transmit a weekly report of his proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury, and render his accounts in duplicate monthly for settlement.

All requisitions, bills of lading, and invoices will be countersigned by the military commandant or by such officer as he may designate for the purpose.

Each agent will so transact his business and keep his accounts that as little injury as possible may accrue to private citizens who now maintain or may within reasonable time resume the character of loyal citizens of the United States.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PAID OFF IN THEIR OWN COIN.

During the occupation of London, Ky., by the rebel forces under Zollicoffer, they obtained all of their supplies from the Union men of that town, giving in return that vile stuff, Confederate bonds, payable two years after date. They never took anything from the seceders of the neighborhood, but encouraged them in all of their impositions upon the Unionists about there. When, however, Zollicoffer was driven out by Gen. Schoepf, and the Union forces were in need of supplies, one of the richest secessionists of the neighborhood—who had been most active in showing Zollicoffer who of the Union men had corn and supplies—was applied to by the General for corn, oats, and hay for his forces, but was answered by him that he would neither give, lend, nor sell anything to him or his forces. Gen. Schoepf then very quietly sent a detachment for the articles wanted; obtained from the Unionists around the Confederate bonds, paid him a good price for his produce with bonds, and gave to the Union men the money of the glorious Government for which he is now so nobly fighting.

SOWING TO THE WIND.—Said a Beaufort negro: "Well, massa, you never did see how dem white pesson did take on when dey say 'hush' but hundred ship come down off fort; such packing and trooking; load four horse team, ox team, all kind team, and take all thing could take, and all ladies and girls, cause dey might do like dey did in Alexandria when dey take him." On inquiry how that was, I was told "That all dem soldiers they did 'tuse dose women most shameful, violating them promiscuously." Den when dey hear dat all ships done pass battery down dere, all clear right out and don't come back, only sometime when no ship here, den run away gain when youse all come back; den dey dribe off all we niger and tell we dat you gwine to take us all down South and sell us for berry low price." The idea of being sold for "berry low price," was to him extremely distasteful. The town may have two or three thousand inhabitants more, perhaps, in the summer than during the winter months; for the gaudies of the city seem to have an attraction for the chivalry quite irresistible to them.

LATE NEWS FROM NORFOLK.
FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 9, via Baltimore.—A flag of truce went to Norfolk, this morning, carrying thirty-two prisoners, discharged by the United States Government, on parole. A rebel flag of truce met our boat and transferred to some ladies coming from Richmond.

From to-day's Norfolk Day Book we learn that a battle is immediately expected on the Potomac, as the Suttlers are removing their stores from the camps. The war rumors and war fever are very high.

A telegraphic dispatch dated Savannah, Dec. 7th states that General Butler's expedition arrived on that day at Port Royal.

Nothing is said about Parson Brownlow's victory in East Tennessee, or of the Fort Pickens affair.

Dr. Johnson Clark, Surgeon of the Union Coast Guard, died, to-day of typhoid fever.—His body is to be sent North by this evening's boat.

A firm in New Haven are manufacturing a plate of solid steel, weighing about three and a half pounds; and capable of resisting a rifle shot or bayonet thrust, which can be so neatly fitted inside of a military vest as not to be noticeable.

A Russian line-of-battle ship foundered off the coast of Japan, with 800 persons on board. All perished!

THE REBEL NEGRO.

The Baltimore American thus comments on the removal of the rebel Capital from Richmond to Nashville:

This is the "beginning of the end." They expected, long before this time, to have taken Washington, marched in triumph across Maryland to the assault of Philadelphia and New York, to wind up a summer campaign, probably, by dictating terms to all that was left of a feeble foe in Faneuil Hall. But how complete has been the failure! Beaten out of Western Virginia, and made to recede from Harper's Ferry and every place that had marked their sudden advance, it is evident now, whatever Mr. Davis may say, that they consider a longer stay at Richmond as a hazardous matter. Like another valorous and astute warrior, he hedges his troops to keep them in fighting humor, but like the same infirm Captain he winds up by announcing that "he is a little lame he will start now!" At least this is the commentary his practice bears against his professions.

All accounts concur in showing that the movements of the Union men of East Tennessee, the destruction of important bridges by them, has alarmed the leaders at Richmond very greatly—we may add deservedly; but none know better than Davis, that, so far from keeping quiet through the winter, the National troops are just on the point of getting actually and earnestly in motion; and that in his contemplated retrograde movement to Nashville, he is not moving any too soon. The "great swelling words" in the Message—the air of confidence assumed—may serve to hold the troops to their positions for the present, but a good deal of the grand assumption put forth is merely for the purpose of covering his retreat, and he has but postponed, for a little time this inevitable fate.

Virginia, eaten out, plundered, almost destroyed, will not, in the nature of things, have stomach for much more fight; and Tennessee and Kentucky, comparatively fresh localities, are to be put through the same ruinous process. Nashville is to become the temporary headquarters for the migrating dynasty, until a threatened advance of the National troops will make that city too hot to hold him, until, via Memphis or Vicksburg, he may continue his flight to the wilds of Arkansas or Texas, to disappear finally, like his illustrious prototype, Gen. William Walker, somewhere in Central America. That, most likely, will be the progressive character of the drama to be enacted within the next two or three months, for as for that stereotyped nonsense about "dying in the last ditch" in defence of "their soil" being carried out by the leaders now on the move to Nashville, that may do, to stimulate the "rank and file," but Davis, Benjamin & Co., will never court martyrdom in that direction.

A THRILLING PROPHECY.
In last February Alabama seceded. That brave man, Senator CLEMENS, who had until then braved all the storms of wild fanaticism and along to the flag of our Union, yielded to the popular clamor, and unheeded his sword in a cause he hated, and one he knew could not succeed. He wrote the following to a friend:

"We are out: we have bid adieu to the Stars and Stripes, and abandoned the high privilege of calling ourselves American citizens. I am not ashamed to confess that I could not restrain my tears when the old banner, which I have followed through so many dangers, was torn down and the flag of Alabama was raised in its place. I cannot restrain them now when I am writing; but the deed is done—a new era has dawned; and all that I can promise is that no effort shall be spared on my part to prevent it from becoming an era of disgrace. If we are not involved in a war we soon will be. There is no hope of peace; and he is but little better than a madman who dreams of long exemption from invasion. I shall meet it when it comes as a soldier should, and fight through it as long as hope remains. When every thing is lost, as I fear it may be, unless wiser counsels should prevail than those which have heretofore directed us, I shall drag my body to the nearest battle-field and lay down a life which has lost its value."

How swiftly has this prediction been verified. Ere the echo of his voice, pleading to the fanatics to "stop," had died away, the cry ran out, to arms! A State then prosperous is now bankrupt, and all the horrors of war are upon them.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.
The Legislature convened at Annapolis on Tuesday last, pursuant to a call of Governor HICKS. Both Houses, after their members had been sworn in, adjourned to yesterday, when, on re-assembling, they were duly organized for business.

In the Senate HENRY H. GODDARD, of Talbot county, was elected President, and CHAPMAN HARWOOD, Secretary.

In the House of Delegates J. SUMMERFIELD BERRY, of Baltimore county, was chosen Speaker, and J. SNOWDEN THOMAS, Chief Clerk.

The Message of Governor HICKS was laid before both Houses, and is represented to be eminently conservative and patriotic. The Governor says he has convened the Legislature in this special session in order that they may at once give expression to the will of the people, by taking such steps as will seem most effective to vindicate the honor and the loyalty of the State, by undoing, and, as far as possible, remedying the evils of the legislation of their predecessors. He urges measures for the payment of the State's portion of the national tax for the expenses of the war. He says that the rebellion must be put down, no matter at what cost, and that the State must bear her share, and hopes it will be done with no niggard hand. He urges a loan for the purpose, and says it is undoubtedly a duty as it is also due to the pride and honor of the State that immediate provision be made for raising and equipping Maryland's quota of volunteers for this war. He also recommends legislation for the summary punishment of persons in Maryland who shall be convicted of aiding or abetting, in any manner, those who are in arms against the Government.

The average Republican M. J. in Wisconsin is 8,000, on a vote 60,000 less than last year. Louis P. Harvey is the new Governor.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Cairo, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

A BATTLE IN EAST TENNESSEE.

PARSON BROWNLOW IN THE FIELD.

A special dispatch in the Memphis papers of the 2d, gives an account of a great battle at Morristown, East Tennessee, between the Union forces under Parson Brownlow, and the Rebels, which was fought December 1, in which the Parson's forces were victorious. The Rebel dispatch calls it the "first Union victory of the war." Brownlow had 3,000 men. The Rebel force is not ascertained. The rout of the Rebels was total.

The Memphis *Avant-courier*, of the 31, contains the following:
"A large body of Unionists attacked the Confederate forces at Morristown, East Tennessee, yesterday, killing a large number, and completely routing them."
"Major-General G. Crittenden has arrived at Knoxville, to take command of the Confederate forces."

COMMODORE CHARLES WILKES

The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes the following congratulatory letter, sent to Captain CHARLES WILKES, of the San Jacinto, by the Secretary of the Navy:

Navy Department, Nov. 30, 1861.
Captain Charles Wilkes, Commanding U. S. ship San Jacinto, Boston.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on your safe arrival, and especially do I congratulate you on the great public service you have rendered in the capture of the rebel commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who have been conspicuously in the conspiracy to dissolve the Union, and it is well known that, when seized by you, they were on a mission hostile to the Government and the country.

Your conduct in seizing these public enemies was marked by intelligence, ability, decision, and firmness, and has the emphatic approval of this Department.

It is not necessary that I should in this communication—to yourself, officers, and crew—express an opinion on the course pursued in omitting to capture the vessel which had these public enemies on board, further than to say that the forbearance exercised in this instance must not be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for infractions of neutral obligations.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLS.

ALL HAIL! NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—the city of New York—has a Republican Mayor. The reign of FERNANDO WOOD is ended, and the people have chosen for their Chief Magistrate, an honest man. At the election held on Tuesday last, GEORGE OPDYKE, the Republican candidate, received 25,584 votes, O. Godfrey Gunther, Tammany Democrat, received 24,813 votes, and FERNANDO WOOD, the Democratic Mayor of several years standing, received 24,174 votes. A close triangular contest, and another proof of the devotion of Democrats to their party's candidate, without regard to the honesty or any other qualification of the man. 24,174 Democrats in New York vote for a man like FERNANDO WOOD! But his reign is ended, WOOD, the Mayor, is no more. New York is saved. All hail! to her chief.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The following items are from the Memphis papers of the 2d:

Gen. Trevesant has a long communication in the Memphis *Appeal* showing the insufficiency of the rebel defense at and above Memphis. He says that Columbus once lost, the Unionists would have no trouble in marching directly to Memphis, and that Memphis is entirely defenseless and indefensible. He calls upon every male citizen of the State to enroll, and threatens all who do not with death.

The rebels are sending their cotton to Northern Alabama for safety. Coffee is quoted at \$1 per pound in Memphis, and none to be had; Bacon 60c, and other provisions in proportion.

In Kentucky and Missouri, bogus Legislatures have been convened in corners of the States covered by the Rebel flag and have gone "through the fashion" of seceding from the Union, in defiance of the known and undoubted will and wish of the people of each of those States.

The total wheat crop of Ohio for the past year is estimated at 23,040,356 bushels, an increase of 10,244,514 over the previous year. The corn crop for the same time is 91,488,704 bushels, an increase of 22,291,361 over the previous year.

When Byron crossed the sea he sang: "My native land, good night." When Mason and Slidell attempted to cross they woke up one morning and made sad, "My native land, good morning."—*Louisville Journal*.

In Tennessee the process of drafting soldiers was commenced in the week of November—many fled to avoid this conscription, some of them seeking refuge among the loyal men of the eastern portion of the State.

Ladislaus Ughazi, the famous Hungarian exile who under Kossuth's rule was Governor of Comorin, has been appointed U. S. Consul at Ancona. He has been for twelve years a citizen of Texas, whence he has been driven for his Union sentiments.

The Wheeling Intelligencer says there is a sneaking in Northwestern Missouri who offer a premium for enough Yankee scalps to make a bed quilt. Perhaps she would like to have a whole Yankee as a comforter. Shouldn't wonder!

If the "Confederates" want to wake up about 50,000 live Irishmen in the North, every man of whom will be a hero worthy of the gallant 69th, let them hang Col. Corcoran. It will be the costliest hanging the rebels ever indulged in.

There is evidently prevailing all branches of the government a false and hopeful feeling concerning a successful result of the present conflict than heretofore, and this is exhibited in conversations and otherwise.

The London News states that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine, and in the North, the failure of the potatoes is more general and complete than in any previous year since 1846.

Hon. R. J. Walker publishes in a Washington paper an appeal for Congress to make an appropriation for the relief of the suffering millions in Ireland.

HORRORS OF BULL RUN AT RICHMOND.

Written for the *Montreal Witness* by an ex-Editor, who has spent several years in the Southern States in the same vocation.

The battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, as it is somewhat pointedly styled by the Northerners, was a sad victory to the people of Richmond. In proportion there were many more citizens of Richmond present on the battle-field than of any other city of the South, and the loss of the Southern army was very much greater than was supposed at the North. I have heard Beauregard declare his belief that three or four Southerners fell to every Northern soldier. Be this as it may, Richmond, after the battle, was veiled in mourning. It seems to me that it was scarcely a family that had lost a friend or relative; many had lost their head and every male member of their once loving domestic circle. Manassas was a hardly gained victory, though its moral effects were great; but it was a victory that spread mourning and desolation over the land, for hundreds of the most beloved and cherished amongst the youth of the South fell on that fatal day.

The New Orleans *Crescent* expresses the opinion which is apparently general in the South, when it says: "We shall never achieve our independence of the North by foreign aid. Nor ought we to expect it. Our own strong arms, and unquenchable hearts must accomplish that object. We have no other safe, earthly reliance. Of course, we would be delighted if John Bull would take it into his head to make the insult offered his flag a pretext for inflicting condign punishment upon Lincoln's ocean hordes. But John will not do anything of the sort, unless he is forced to it, or sees that he can make a great deal of money by it. Just now the cotton famine in Manchester, &c., is becoming oppressive, and in a few weeks will become terrible. The long manufacturing pole may stir up the old fellow to do a good act once in his life. We shall see."

The Democratic Return Judges of Luzerne county, by a bare majority in a strict party vote, rejected and refused to count the whole Army Vote as returned to them by the Democratic Prothonotary, (alleging informality, but really) to gain a few officers, which the Courts, &c., will make all right at last.) Such is modern Democracy—trying to excite party strife by boasting that the Volunteers were in general Democrats, and then disfranchising them of their votes because they prove to be mostly Republicans. Those false Judges "catch it sweetly" on all sides, and the day will come when their own children will be ashamed of them!

A member of the Arkansas Legislature, accompanied by some thirty or forty companions, has escaped from that State and joined the Union forces under Colonel Phelps. A strong feeling of loyalty still exists in the northern portion of Arkansas, and if a Union army enters into the State many of its citizens would doubtless gladly rally around its standard.

Charles R. Coburn, School Superintendent of Bradford county, while attending the Convention at Harrisburg last week had his pocket picked of \$250.

Some young men in Wilkes-Barre were rehearsing Shakespere, when one fired a musket (not knowing it was loaded) which instantly killed John H. Doak.

Have you read the advertisement respecting "Dr. Lehard's Rheumatic Band." In another column. According to the report of the Times who have tried it—and who have been cured of the most violent attacks of Rheumatism by it—there is no remedy so equal to this in cases of Rheumatism—and having no reason to doubt the statements we have heard in favor of the "Band," we cordially recommend its use to those who are afflicted with this disease. Be sure and read the advertisement most carefully. n29 1m

Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to cash terms as possible. Hereafter we must have the cash for all our Orders; Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Etc., &c. also all Probationary printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions in advance.

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that will require to pay the printer's bills. It will save them to them, and of immense benefit to us.

Old Quarters taken at par on all kinds of accounts.

DIED.

Near Schellburg, On the 25th ult., HANNA HULL, in the 12th year of her age.

In Pleasantville, Oct. 6th, MRS. HESTER SHAWLIS, aged 25 years, 7 months, and 16 days.

On the 19th of Nov. 1861, JOHN WESLEY, son of David and Mary Stivers, of Bedford township, was born January 24th, 1847, and was therefore not quite fifteen years old, when called away from earth by the stroke of death. Many interesting traits of character had already exhibited their embryonic forms in the brief history of this lovely boy, and the fond parents, as well as his many friends, had watched these budding of hope with the deepest solicitude and interest, and had looked forward to their beautiful expansions in coming manhood, with the most cheering anticipations.

But alas! this bud of promise has, in its mysterious, yet ever gracious, providence of God, failed of expansions, at least on earth. And yet, it blooms still, not indeed in the domestic enclosure, but in the Eden above, where it shall blossom and flourish forever.

A Father's hand is in this blow.

His love illumines our night.

And though a stream has ceased to flow,

The fountain's still in sight.

S. K.

On the 19th inst., MR. DANIEL ZIMMER, aged 32 years and 18 days.

In the death of Daniel, son of Anthony Zimmer, the community has lost one of its most excellent citizens—the church a most worthy and exemplary member—the wife, an affectionate and devoted partner—the father, a tender and loving parent—the parents, an obedient son. The deceased was a young man of singular worth and integrity. His Christian character commenced in youth, was beautifully developed and made perfect through the sufferings of his closing life. His end was that of great peace. He leaves a wife and child, besides a large circle of relatives to mourn his departure.

"Sweet be thy sleep, dear brother, till the morning dawn and the shadows flee away."

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor in the case of Simon L. Shaffer vs. Adam Ferguson, in the Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1861, will meet the parties in interest, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all may attend.

JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, THE 11th DAY OF JANUARY,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land, situate in Rays Cove, in said Township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Kitchey on the East, William Gray on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs,) containing 290 acres and 16 perches, more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and with a story and a half LOG DWELLING HOUSE thereon erected.

TERMS: One-half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds, or Bonds and Mortgage.

Dec. 13, 1861.

HENRY HINISH, D. FORD, Administrators.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE, Londonderry tp.
JACOB C. DEVORE, Harrison tp.
JOHN C. VICKROY, Cumbl'd Valley tp.
Dec. 13, 1861—Executors.

SHRINERS.

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., and for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve Pain. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease. There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief. Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain," and I don't give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it causes pain, but the result is always freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States and Co., Bedford; John Nyeum & Son, Newview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at the late residence of Sarah Sparks, dec'd, in West Providence township, county aforesaid, on

SATURDAY 28th DAY OF DECEMBER

next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Sarah Sparks, dec'd, to wit:

One tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, within two miles of the town of Hamilton, at the junction of the Plank-road and Bedford Railroad, three miles of the Borough of Bloody Run, and one mile of the Chambersburg turnpike, containing lands of John Riley, Thomas Rich, Joseph Sleighter and others, containing 153 acres, more or less, about 35 acres cleared and under fence, with a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Double Log Barn, and other out buildings, thereon erected.

All improvements have been made within eight years, and the land under cultivation, has been recently cleared. A fine spring of never failing water is on the premises, near the house.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day—TERMS, made known on day of sale.

For further particulars, address Col. Joseph W. Tate, Bedford, or the undersigned, living near the premises.

Dec. 6, 1861.

JOSEPH FISHER, Executor.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

Blank Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpoenas, Constable Sales, &c. or sale at this office.

Public Sale of Real Estate

IN ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, I will expose to public sale on the premises, in St. Clairsville on Tuesday, 31st, December, next, the Real Estate of Eva Ann LINTZ, dec'd, consisting of Two Lots of Ground, numbered in the plan of said town 7 & 8, adjoining David Wetzel, George Hinesling, Peter Amick and Silas Liles, fronting on Main street, and having thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, a Log Frame House and Stable.

This property contains a never-failing spring of water, and has also good fruit on it.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

FOR 1862.

The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey's."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION PLATES.

Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FOR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost \$10,000 more than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefited.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS.

are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department to give people and have special facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, \$ 3 00
Two copies one year, 5 00
Three copies one year, 7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, 10 00

Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, 15 00

Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, 20 00

And the only magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for \$3.50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for \$4.50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for \$6.00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address: A. GODEY, 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 23, 1861.

DWARF pear trees, at Lynch's Nursery, Oct. 4, 1861.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A large stone and frame grist mill at Millville, two miles west of Bedford, on the Pittsburgh turnpike. The mill contains three run of burrs, and one pair of choppings. The millwright work is the best of the kind, and the mill is in perfect machine, &c. Seven acres of land belong to the property. The improvements are the Miller's house, small tenant house, stables, &c. This property, known as the "Mills property" is desirable on account of its locality, its water power, and the large scope of country which it commands.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonestown—within 1 mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new tank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oas, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemus Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Rich Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future value. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure real and profitable investments. Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to act as to be in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence with the weakest stomach, and tone up the digestive organs, and slay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetable and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH